

LEGISLATION IN ALASKA

Public Sentiment as to Best Form of Government.

TWO FACTIONS IN A MERRY WAR

One Wants Territorial Government; the Other, Headed by Governor Brady, Opposes It—He Believes the District Should Be More Thoroughly Settled Before It Becomes a Territory or Dons Garb of Statehood.

A special dispatch from Sitka, Alaska, to the New York Tribune says: The spectacle of a horde of statehood boomers urging the claims of their territory to sovereign rights in the Union is common enough, but Alaska presents the anomaly of not being quite sure that she even wants to be a territory. Agitation there is of a vociferous kind that the territorial form of government should be conferred by congress at once. But there is a strong party, headed by Governor John G. Brady himself, which believes that the district is a mere infant still and should be left for a time longer in its present swaddling clothes. The knee breeches of territorial government and the many garb of statehood should not be donned, they say, until their huge head is more thickly settled.

The committee of the United States senate which has been looking into the legislative needs of Alaska this summer has heard a great deal on this particular subject, and its recommendation on this point will be received with great interest. The senators have traveled many thousand miles in the interior and along the coast and have had an exceptional opportunity to learn public sentiment and to examine the facts at first hand.

Meanwhile the merry war between the boomers and the let well enough alone party goes briskly on. The territorialists had a field day at the transmississippi congress which was recently held in Seattle. Poor Governor Brady had no one to back him up, while a dozen or more men identified with Alaska went in hammer and tongs for the change of government.

A. P. Swineford, ex-governor of the district, pointed out some of the abuses of having the laws all made in Washington. "Why," he said, "a woman dressmaker has got to pay a license of \$20 a year. I heard of one case where a man who kept a general store sold an official a bottle of arnica liniment. The merchant was thereupon compelled to take out a druggist's license at \$500 a year."

John C. Green, for twenty-eight years a resident of Alaska, made these points:

"We feel that we know what laws are best for us and are capable of making them. We don't want to be saddled any longer with the laws of Oregon, which now govern us. We want to elect our own territorial legislature instead of being ruled by cast off politicians."

Don Fletcher of Seattle told how a miner in the interior was attacked with malaria and after much trouble managed to get a bottle of whisky. He paid \$5 for it. Information of this coming to a government official, he laid complaint, and the camp of miners which had sold the stuff had to take out a liquor license and to forfeit its whole outfit.

It was further pointed out that Alaska now produced \$25,000,000 a year in metals, fish, furs, etc., while it consumed an equal amount of goods from the parent country. If the district were allowed to collect its own revenues of, say, \$200,000 a year, half would suffice for expenses and the rest could be used in the internal improvements which were so much needed.

Governor Brady of course believes that Alaska needs more money, but he thinks congress should appropriate it. He pointed out at the Seattle gathering that by the census of 1900 the population was only 63,592, of whom only 30,507 were white. These were scattered over 600,000 square miles. Most of them were in a measure sojourners, as the total number of families was hardly more than 500 or 600.

"The only gain," the governor went on, "would be a delegate in congress. The expense would be much greater, and Alaska is not yet prepared to meet it. Besides, the territorial form of government is unsatisfactory to many of those who live under it."

It must be said that there is considerable support for Mr. Brady among business men. One of them, who has been in Sitka many years, said:

"Of course we should like a delegate at Washington. He would have no vote, but we should feel that we were a little more a part of the country if there were some one entitled to express our needs and wishes. But this we might have without becoming a territory. The merchants generally want to have things continue as at present. We believe that in a few years Alaska will have grown so in people and wealth that congress will gladly take us into statehood without making us pass through the purgatory of territorial government. Some would be politicians are anxious to get offices, and they want the change."

"Just see how difficult it would be to get representative men to go to the legislature. Some of them would have to travel thousands of miles to the capital. The substantial citizens are too much occupied to be able to leave their business for so long. Then Alaska has little taxable property. A simply ruin-

WHICH OF THE TWO IS TO BE SLAUGHTERED?



ous tax rate would be necessary to raise the money to run the government. No; we are well satisfied to remain entirely in the hands of congress, especially as the committee of senators has studied the situation for itself this summer."

CRUSADE ON MORMONS.

John Alexander Dowie's Plans to Invade Utah Next Year.

Mormonism is threatened with extinction more absolute than could be attained by any mere legislation, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The innermost fortress of the Mormons at Salt Lake City is to be attacked next year by the legions of John Alexander Dowie. "Conversion to Zion City tenets" will be the slogan of the Dowie battle army.

"The restoration hosts will assuredly crusade to Utah in 1904," said one of Dr. Dowie's deacons the other day. "From Chicago and the neighboring states we will move 3,000 or 4,000 strong. In the west Zion has many followers, and they will be expected to join the army."

The founder of Zion City anticipates a decidedly lively campaign against the serried ranks of Mormonism. He thinks that the trend of affairs will be anything but dull. No secret has been made by Dr. Dowie of his longing to contrive a conversion of the Mormons, and the deeds that they hope to do in the Utah stronghold are constantly being discussed by the citizens of Zion.

After the inquiry of Chicago and New York, Dr. Dowie, it is understood, believes Salt Lake City to be the worst of remaining wicked American cities. Salt Lake's superlative badness, according to Dr. Dowie, is based not so much on the actual vice there holding sway or on the number of crimes committed, but rather on the practice of Mormonism, which is particularly abhorrent to Zionists.

But the expedition to Salt Lake is only a beginning. It is nothing more than a first battle in a campaign. San Francisco has been charted as the scene of warfare in 1905, and on it the crusaders will move at that time. It is said that all the cities in the northwest which Dr. Dowie thinks in need of moral reform and regeneration have been listed, and they will be attacked one by one and year by year in due order of their immorality. It is possible that a foreign expedition to China will be arranged. Dr. Dowie taking intense interest in the Chinese. When the San Francisco warfare is waged particular attention will be given to Chinamen.

TO UPLIFT CRIMINALS.

The New British Home Secretary Plans a Great Work.

With the exception of those who are taking the chief parts in the so-called fiscal controversy," now raging in England no member of the British cabinet has been more talked of lately than the recently appointed home secretary, the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, says the London correspondent of the Washington Post. In his capacity as head of the department of the government which deals with criminals Mr. Akers-Douglas recently laid before parliament a scheme regarding the treatment of wrongdoers which, he hopes, will solve a problem that has been for years agitating the minds of his predecessors. He is going to try to reform the criminal classes so as to make them both within and without the prison citizens. Hitherto prisoners, irrespective of their antecedents, who were sentenced to penal servitude—that is, any term involving confinement for over two years—were put to such unprofitable occupations as picking oakum or breaking stones. The secretary feels that all prisoners are not hopeless cases; hence his new scheme.

Young men serving their first period are to be kept under special observation, and if it is found that the criminal instinct is not strongly developed in them they will be taught some useful trade, which may help them to become respectable citizens on their release. Habitual criminals will also be

put to some useful occupation by which they will no longer be a burden on the taxpayer, and if they show no disposition to reform they will be kept in prison for an indefinite period. This feature of the scheme is drastic because it will need a special act of parliament to put it into operation.

The New Turf Queen.

All hail to Lou Dillon, the queen of the turf. That set the world talking when at Readville park. With footstep as light as the spray on the surf. She flashed through the stretch to the two minute mark.

With a star in her face and a jacket of gold, A white leg behind and a very light shoe, With a stride that is frictionless, airy and bold, Lou Dillon paraded and trotted in two.

The dream of the breeder, it looked like the day. Which sparkle and flutter on destiny's shield. Till over the Readville blue ribbon of clay Lou Dillon was victor, with Time in the field.

'Twas the aim of her breeder to own such a mare; He saw her developed and trot in two-eight. But his last debt to earth had to be settled ere The star of his farm shot away on her gait.

In his place there appeared a bold man among men. Who loves a fast trotter for what it can do. And he shall be applauded with voice and with pen For planning the trip that made Lou trot in two.

'Tis of Billings I speak, the new king of the road, Successor to Bonner, the best we have seen. And in Billings Dame Nature has reaped what she sowed: His father owned Princess, and he has the queen.

—W. H. Gocher in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fashions in Furs.

It is time to begin to think of your furs for the winter season. Last season squirrel was a strong rage. It will not be discarded this season, says the New York Evening Journal. Chinchilla fur will be seen a great deal. Possessors of sulkish should feel cheerful, as this fur is to be most fashionable, especially in the shape of boleros with pelorine collars and as carriage wraps mixed with sables. Another style of carriage wrap is full length, having a sort of compromise between the Japanese sleeve and the 1830 pelorine for a sleeve. Sable and ermine are beautiful in this wrap. The moleskin fur is to be worn. The Etou cape of astrakhan or chinchilla must not be forgotten, as it is quite new and modish.

Urges Use of Wicker Work Coffins.

Dr. C. A. Lindley of New Haven, Conn., secretary of the state board of health and professor emeritus in Yale Medical college, at a meeting of the Medical association the other day urged the adoption of wicker work coffins instead of metallic caskets, says the Chicago Record-Herald, so as to insure a quicker decomposition of the dead and absorption by the soil, which, after a suitable time, would be again fit for use.

Plan to Increase British Trade.

A project is in course of development for a floating exhibition of British industries which is to make a tour of the British empire, says the London Globe. A specially chartered ship will be fitted up and sent on a protracted voyage, and by this means it is hoped that the claims of British manufacturers will be literally "brought home" to the colonies in all parts of the world.

Useless Telling.

"You can always tell an Englishman," said the Briton proudly. "Of course you can," replied the Yankee, "but it doesn't do any good, because he thinks he knows it all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Good and Strong.

Butcher—Wasn't that a good steak I sent you yesterday?
Customer—Oh, it was a good, durable steak.—Life.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT

Regular Republican Politics In Indian Territory.

A VERY STRENUOUS U. S. MARSHAL

Lets Prisoners Out to Vote His Way and Imprisons Good Indians to Keep Them From Voting—A Personal Appointment of the President. Dawes Commission Quiescent.

The scandals in the interior department have led to the arrest of Benjamin H. Colbert, United States marshal for the Indian Territory. Benjamin was a member of that immortal squad of rough riders and was the orderly who attended the strenuous movements of Colonel Roosevelt. The name of Colbert would possibly never have been otherwise enrolled on the scroll of fame if Colonel Roosevelt had not accidentally been promoted to be president of the United States. The president has an enormous patronage to distribute, and as the politicians dictate to him nearly all the appointments in the states and as most of the appointees are notoriously unfit and many of them corrupt and incompetent the president took the bit in his mouth when it came to making selections for the territories. He wished to give the politicians of his party an example of the class of men he would select if he were left untrammelled by the Republican wire pullers. To do this President Roosevelt had to turn down Colonel John S. Haunmer, who was the United States marshal appointed by President McKinley, a Grand Army man and endorsed by all the leading Republicans of the territory for appointment.

But the personal selection of the president has turned out to be no better, if not worse, than those of Senators Hanna, Quay, Platt and the other Republican spoilsmen, for while the majority of the appointees of these worthies have so far succeeded in keeping out of the clutches of the law the personal appointee of the president is in limbo charged with many crimes and misdemeanors. The New York Post thus comments on them:

"This official is accused of using his power for political purposes. Letting prisoners out of jail that they might vote was one of his pleasing pastimes, imprisoning Indians for not voting according to his wishes was another."

But the strenuousness of Benjamin is hardly to be wondered at. His education in Cuba and the Philippines has together taught him his ill balanced mind that Indians and Filipinos have no rights that a white man like Benjamin is bound to respect and that laws are made but to be broken when it suits the whim or policy of those in authority. He had seen Colonel Roosevelt and others sign a round robin in Cuba which transgressed the articles of war and would have been followed by court martial if the politicians who were responsible had cared to order an investigation. General Alger at that time was on too thin ice to be sure of his footing, and the round robin was passed over with a reprimand.

"Words are good when backed by deeds and only so," and Benjamin was trying to carry out this precept of his benefactor by interpreting it to suit the strenuous times in Indian Territory. Being evidently in league with the "land ring," it was necessary to carry the election there at all cost. The bad Indians in jail he let out to vote the way he wanted them. The good Indians, who were intent on voting to save their land, which interfered with the purposes of the land robbers to steal it, were shut up in prison to prevent them from voting.

What a distorted view of the justice of Uncle Sam the white and red inhabitants of the Indian Territory must have when the United States marshal who is chief of police of the territory, the friend and personal appointee of the president, does such deeds as these! And the Dawes commission looked on with their hands folded behind them, ready to receive their share of the reward, and they still hold office by the grace of President Roosevelt. No wonder the cry goes up from the Indian Territory, "Turn the rascals out!"

A Bogus Bear's Ham.

Sir Richard Owen, the eminent anatomist, often had his skill in identifying bones tested. On one occasion his friend and neighbor, Lord John Russell, sent him a specimen for this purpose, and the professor quickly pronounced it the thigh bone of a pig. This explanation of the query was subsequently offered by Lord John: "President Buchanan had sent from America to the English statesman the present of a choice bear's ham," and the family had breakfasted off it several times with much enjoyment. Somehow or other, however, suspicion was aroused, and the bone was sent to their scientific neighbor, with the result stated.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Just Passing.

"Are you acquainted with Mrs. Tubby?"

"Yes; we have a passing acquaintance."

"Oh, as much as that?"

"Yes. We were at the same card table once. She passed, and so did I."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AN EARTHLY TRINITY.

Health and Wealth Ought to Be Linked With Happiness.

We are used to feel, to put it crudely, that folks who have health and money ought to be happy. And so they should. A sufficient income promotes comfort, and that contributes to cheerfulness of spirit, and to have health of course means to feel well, and that is a long step toward feeling good. But how far do we have to look to find persons with health to squander and more money than they know how to spend making strenuous efforts to attain happiness and merely achieving impaired health? If you have health and money you can usually buy pleasure, but enjoyment is a different article, and even when you have got enjoyment happiness may still elude you. Pleasure palls and sometimes demoralizes; enjoyment easily yields to weariness, but you don't get tired of being happy, and you may be ever so tired and be happy still.

Happiness is a state of satisfaction. One reason why it is so elusive may be because we human creatures are a complication of body, mind and spirit and require for our complete satisfaction a particularly nice adjustment of blessings and of conduct. If we indulge the body too much the other two partners become mutinous; if we over-cultivate the mind the body may break down, and if we bestow all our attention on mind and body, the spirit, ignored, takes a sure vengeance on us for our neglect. It is so difficult so to measure and direct our efforts as to appease all the demands of our triplicate natures that the simpler way is to regard happiness as a byproduct, give over all direct attempts to acquire a constant supply of it and simply accept however much of it may come while we go about our business with such intelligence as we can. We can usually keep our bodies in fair repair if we are not too lazy or too self-indulgent. If we have to earn our livings our minds and bodies, too, find occupation that is usually wholesome, and the discipline of work done, as it usually is, for others as well as for ourselves, helps to satisfy the exactions of the spirit.—Harper's Weekly.

AN AMERICAN COUNTESS.

Miss Annie Leary, Who Holds That Title Under the Holy See.

Miss Annie Leary, famous for her benefactions in the cause of religion and charity and one of the notable figures in New York's Four Hundred, is the only American woman to wear a title under the holy see, having been created a countess by the late Pope Leo XIII.

Although more than seventy years old, Miss Leary takes an active part in social affairs and entertains frequently

Countess Leary.

in her Fifth avenue mansion and at her summer home at Newport. Music is a feature of her entertainments. Since the death of her brother, Arthur Leary, a few years ago Miss Leary has devoted a large share of her fortune to the cause of charity. Among her many benefactions was a gift of \$100,000 to Trinity College For Women, adjunct of the Catholic university at Washington.



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An Idea of Friendship.

"A dog," said Plodding Pete, "is one of the best friends a man can have." "Dat's right," said Weary Willie. "I never knew a dog to ask to borrow money or advise you to go to work."—Washington Star.

Advice.

The man who talks about his plans Shows himself unwise. It's better far to give the world A shock of mild surprise.

Besides, you may not always find Your course quite clear and plain. If you've kept still there is no need Your failure to explain.

The man who has the right idea Is in his work immersed. He doesn't tell you what he'll do; He goes and does it first.

—Somerville Journal.

Put On.

"She has such a natural charm about her."

"Yes, but it is artificial."—Judge.

HONORED BY THE CZAR.

Admiral Alexieff, Russia's New Viceroy in the Far East.

Vice Admiral Alexieff, aid-de-camp general to the czar, who has been appointed administrator of the new viceroyalty that Russia has just created in the far east by consolidating the Amur district and the Kwangtung territory, has for some time been commander in chief of the Russian troops and naval



VICE ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

forces in that territory. By the imperial ukase he is now vested with supreme authority over all branches of the civil administration.

Vice Admiral Alexieff has already done much valuable work for his country and has seen much service both on land and sea. Just what part he is now playing in the expansion of Russia in Asia nobody knows outside the czar and his advisers, but the latest move seems to indicate that Russia has no idea of loosening her grip in the far east.

It is to Alexieff that Russia will look if ever the dreaded attack comes from Japan. That the czar has great confidence in the new viceroy has already been shown on many occasions, and he evidently feels that in the great sailor he has a man who will not fall him in the hour of need. Alexieff is said not to be without skill in diplomacy and would have made a diplomatist of the rough and ready order if the sea had not claimed him. He has the reputation of being able to fight and talk equally well.

During the Boxer troubles Alexieff was for a time commander in chief of the Russian forces in China, and the allies esteemed him as a brave sailor and a man of sense. On one occasion he led a handful of Russians against a horde of Boxers and by his valor put them to complete rout. The czar was so pleased with his conduct in China that he sent him a golden sword of honor "for victories at the seat of war in Pechili, 1900."

That the new position of the admiral is considered of the utmost importance in Russia is shown by the fact that a special committee under the presidency of the czar will see that Alexieff's policy in the far east is in keeping with that of the Russian ministries. It is perhaps fortunate that he dearly loves a fight, for his abilities both as a warrior and diplomatist are likely to be put to the test in the not distant future.

A NOSE FOR NEWS.

The Genuine Newspaper Reporter Is Born, Not Made.

"Poets are born, not made," said the retired newspaper man to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and I might add that reporters come into this world in much the same way. For instance, the 'born' reporter will get a story if there is one in sight, while he who only has what I would call a mechanical sort of training will skim over the same ground without ever discovering that anything out of the ordinary has happened. Not many years ago I was holding an important position on one of the principal journals of Chicago. I was one day put on the city editor's desk, and wanting to test the ability of two new men on the staff, I assigned both of them to the same story. Of course neither knew the other was in the neighborhood, and you ought to have seen their respective reports. One of them had a two column story that created a sensation from one end of the city to the other, while the other turned in about two 'sticks' of the driest stuff I ever remember to have read. I am satisfied that both the men covered the story to the best of their respective abilities. One of them simply had a 'nose for news' and the other didn't. As I said, reporters are born, not made by studying 'journalism' in the abstract. The natural born reporter is at home in a newspaper office, he can live on ink and can sleep soundly on the imposing stone. He sees little news in a dog biting a man, but he is quick to grasp the importance of an item telling about a man biting a dog."

The New French Coins.

Samples of the new French nickel coins were stamped recently and look very neat, says a Paris cable dispatch to the New York Herald. They are of pure metal. The design consists of the head of a figure representing the republic, very graceful in outline, without any ornamentation on the reverse. The new coins have a great advantage over the heavy copper coins. The metal, being more durable, will last longer than silver, and the figures are not easily effaced. The mint has begun coining them for general use.

MACEDONIAN SITUATION

Greek Editor's Explanation of the Eastern Trouble.

BEGINNING OF THE INSURRECTION

Constantine D. Phasoularides Says Reliance on Russia Is Responsible For the Revolution and That Macedonians Are Satisfied With Turkish Rule—Greek Population and Interests Far Exceed Bulgarian.

"The New York newspapers do not seem to understand the Macedonian situation," said Constantine D. Phasoularides, the editor of Thermopylae, the Greek newspaper, recently to a reporter of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"The trouble in Macedonia began about two years ago, when the Bulgarian revolutionary committee of Sofia was organized. Its object was to expel the Greeks from Macedonia. To carry on the conflict they obtained from wealthy Greeks, by force and blackmail, revolutionary funds. To quote from a pamphlet issued last May by the Society of Hellenism of Athens, 'From December, 1901, to the end of 1902 the Bulgarian committee assassinated about 600 Greek merchants and other wealthy Greeks of Macedonia, and from others by threat and blackmail they raised from £50 to £1,000 (\$250 to \$5,000) each.'

"By the latest statistics which the Greek government sent to the powers about the racial population of Macedonia, as reported in the Nea Hemera of Trieste, Austria, on Aug. 29, the total population in the vilayet of Monastir, which consists of the districts of Koriza, Dibra, Seres and Elbasan, is 859,169, of whom there are 308,782 Greeks, 174,011 Bulgarians, 14,000 Servians, 12,000 Romanians, 344,706 Mussulmans and 4,350 Jews.

"The vilayet of Salonika, which consists of the districts of Serres and Drama, has a population of 1,040,220, of which number there are 348,050 Greeks, 205,886 Bulgarians, 225,514 Mussulmans and 69,770 of other nationalities, of which number there are 51,000 Jews. Thus it is seen that although the Bulgarians lay claim to Macedonia they are decidedly in the minority.

"According to the statistics of the Bulgarian exarchate itself, there are 55,633 Greek pupils attending the schools in Macedonia and 10,344 Bulgarians. According to the statistics of the Turkish government, fifty-three Greeks to one Bulgarian pay taxes.

"The Greek population is not only the largest, but the most progressive. The British consul in Salonika, writing to his government, said: 'Generally, the Greek population in Macedonia is higher in numbers and education than the Bulgarians. They also surpass the Bulgarians in business and commerce. The Greeks, however, are quiet and avoid trouble, hoping that they will get benefit by peace, while the Bulgarians are always ready to commit any crime for their own benefit.'

"Of the Bulgarians fighting in Macedonia today not one has been born in Macedonia. They all make inroads from over the frontier. The people generally are peacefully inclined and prefer to remain under the Turkish protection rather than under the criminal rule of the Bulgarians.

"Of course behind Bulgaria is Russia, who wants to grab everything," to quote from an article written by Prince Metersky in the Grashdaum of St. Petersburg. "If there were not Russian consuls in Macedonia there never would have happened these pitiful things. I am very sure that the revolutionary movement would never have risen so strong in the absence of Russian consuls. We must not forget that Macedonia, Albania and Bulgaria are using every means to force Russia to go to arms against Turkey. I am asking our government, when things are in this condition, what is the use for us to have consuls in Macedonia. If I had the power in the government I would recall all our consuls from there."

"When the actual revolution began about a month ago in Krushevo, according to the Acropolis of Athens and other Greek newspapers, 400 Greeks were slain and the city was ruined. According to the same paper, about thirty Greek villages were destroyed in the vilayet of Monastir. During the conflict of course some of these villages were destroyed by the Turks, who found it necessary to bombard them in order to drive out the Bulgarian revolutionists who were defending themselves there.

"According to the papers published in Philippopolis, none of the Greek merchants there can easily escape the blackmail of the Bulgarians who are practicing the 'money or your life' game.

"We find, then, that the Bulgarians have no right to Macedonia by either numbers or commercial interest. The real wealth of the country is with the Greeks."

Becoming Discouraged.

He—Your father did not object to our marriage as much as I had expected. She—Oh, poor papa has given up the idea of being too particular.—Brooklyn Life.

He Editor It.

Poet—Has the reader read the poem I left here yesterday?
Office Boy—I think so, sir. He's away ill today.